

The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

Another View of the Dog Question.

No, I am no sheep man, never owned a sheep in my life, nor a dog either, but I claim to have intelligence enough to see that, with possibly one exception, dogs are the worst nuisance of the times, and that all our sympathies need not extend to the sheep interest. I have a neighbor, no need to describe him—that he keeps three dogs is sufficient. Among my cows was a fine grade, worth near \$50. One evening she came home in the condition that the old darkey prayed the devil might be, not curtailed, but with narrative, "cut snuck soove off" for no other offence than that of quietly grazing upon the public commons. Being hot weather, the excitement and torture produced fever and inflammation. A veterinary bill, much care and nursing, a spoiled udder and ruined cow follows. In a few days a valuable heifer met the same fate. A few weeks later the cow took sick and died; whether the doggery had anything to do with this I have no means of knowing. Dogs will come along the highway, jump over my fence, chase my calves and worry my chained bull. Farmers about here have given up raising sheep on account of dogs, and our cellars and milk-houses are not exempt from their ravages. If you talk about the usefulness of dogs, this may be illustrated with the anecdote of a man who built a fence with large logs for a foundation. Well, he had a poor, lean specimen of female swine, which was often found raiding upon his corn field; but, strange to say, no one could find where she got in until a close watch discovered that one log had a hollow in it through which she crawled, then being filled with corn she could not get out the same way. Now a bright idea comes: The man took down a section of this fence and replaced the log so that when she went through she came out on the same side, then laid in wait to see the result. The hog goes through, stopped, and with the most puzzled look, slowly retraced her steps and made several more trials, each time seeming more puzzled; then with a terrific snort, took a bee line and rapidly disappeared, as much as to say, "that fence has only one side to it." So, in regard to the usefulness of dogs, there is only one side to the question, and that is the negative side. The proof of this assertion is just at hand. A boy on a horse, and with the inevitable dog, finds his cow at my gate, sets his dog to driving the cow, the animal heads the wrong way, runs up my lane, a heavy fire in the rear in the shape of boy, horse, dog, big dust, barking and yelling drives the cow madly through my fence into the pasture among my whole herd of cattle; the more the boy "hollers" the more the dog barks and cattle get excited until we go and help him out and repair the fence. Who has not sense enough to know that a dog chasing stock out of an enclosure causes much more trouble and damage, besides spoils the animals much more if quietly driven at the bars? Nothing is truer than a "poor man for dogs." No disgrace to be poor, but it is a disgrace to keep hungry dogs while scratching a poor man's head; and the worst feature of this case is, that farmers, as a class, are equally responsible for the existence of this disgrace. Our legislators could be induced to do justice to this case if farmers would demand it. Let grangers, or other farmers' associations, perpetrate something like the following:

Resolved, That no candidate for the Legislature shall receive our votes until he stands pledged to use his influence to the end that this nuisance shall be abated as becomes a civilized and intelligent people.

Farmers need more nerve, and more determination, to assert their rights, that it may no longer be said that we are guilty of pampering to political demagogues for our votes.

O. MOFFET.

Ewes and Lambs at this Season.

Great caution should be taken by the *National Live Stock Journal* not to allow ewes to run in the fields till the lambs become strong and able to follow easily. The ewes themselves are the better for being kept in yard or shed till they recover full strength after weaning. The lambs should be under the eye of the attendant for several weeks, in comfortable quarters, where their wants can be attended to in case their dams do not yield sufficient milk for them. As much care should be taken to feed the ewes to produce a liberal supply of milk for the lambs, as to feed dairy cows to produce a profitable quantity of milk. A ewe often suckles two lambs, and a thrifty lamb will sometimes gain three pounds per week. In this case, the ewe must furnish the food for six pounds' growth of lambs per week. What a great draft this must be upon her, besides supporting her own wants! She cannot do this without the necessary food. She must eat to support three lives at once. Hay alone will not enable her to do this, any more than hay alone will furnish food for a dairy cow to produce a large quantity of milk. The ewe should be fed, where easily obtained, one-half pound of linseed-oil meal, and one pound of corn or corn-meal, with good hay. This would keep the stomach in healthy condition, and cause a large yield of milk. They drink much more than fattening sheep. Where oil meal is not easily obtained, one quart of oats or one pint of corn will do.

If the ewes are fed in this manner till grass gives them full support, the lambs will grow so finely as to delight the flock-master, and he will never regret the expenditure for food. The lambs should be taught early to eat food for themselves. It is easy to teach them to drink cow's milk—that is, sweet skim-milk—and where cows are kept, this is a profitable disposition of a portion of the skim-milk. It will probably pay as much feed to lambs that are to be sold early, as to any other animals. This period between hay and grass is a most important one to be studied by the sheep owner, and he will come to the conclusion that hay and grain should come up to grass, and there should be no period between them.

The Sheep of the Period.

It is literally wonderful to contemplate the improvement that has been made by American sheep breeders during the last half century. At the commencement of that epoch the average fleece of the country was about three pounds, and a 20 pound fleece had probably never been sheared on the American continent. Had a man at that day predicted that the time would come when bucks could be made to shear 40 pounds and ewes 25, he would have been thought a fit subject for an insane asylum. Let that man who doubts that we are a progressive people examine and compare the figures for two periods. Here before us lie the reports, authenticated beyond a shadow of doubt, of such fleeces as that produced by the buck of Mr. Short, shown at the Lansing shearing, of 41 lbs. 3 oz.; of E. S. Parmelee's "Greasy Bill," in the New York State shearing at Avon, turning off a fleece of 40 pounds, and of J. S. Beecher's yearling ram "Jumbo," shown also at Avon, and producing, for a yearling, the unprecedented fleece of 32 pounds. A few years ago the world was astonished at the announcement that a ewe belonging to A. D. Taylor, of Macomb, had produced the then unheard of fleece of 26 pounds for a ewe.

But now comes to the front R. T. McCully & Bros., at Sedalia, Mo., with the champion ewe of the world, shearing 26 3-4 pounds, and going 12 ounces better than the Taylor ewe. We never expected to live to see Michigan's champion ewe beaten, but it is perhaps sufficient consolation that we still have the champion ram of the world.

How are you Vermont? Come west, and we will sell you some sheep to improve your Green Mountain flocks. But we hope our Vermont friends will not lay this matter too much to heart. Vermont has enjoyed the championship in the sheep business for a long time, longer by far than any other State in the Union can expect to enjoy it. And in perfecting the grandest and noblest sheep in the world she has doubtless done more than any other State. But other States have done much. New York has done a vast deal. Ohio, Illinois and Missouri have crowned themselves with honor, but next to Vermont and New York, Michigan is entitled to the third rank.—Michigan Farmer.

Marking Ink.

J. J. writes: I am engaged in sheep raising, and in marking them with paint or tar the wool is injured. Could you suggest any substance that would mark and remain for a year, and then be removed without injury to the wool? A. The following is recommended as a waterproof branding ink:

Shellac..... 2 ounces.
Borax..... 2 "
Water..... 25 "
Gum arabic..... 2 "
Lampblack, sufficient.

Boil the borax and shellac in water till they are dissolved, and withdraw from the fire. When the solution has become cold, complete 25 ounces with water, and add lampblack enough to bring the preparation to a suitable consistency. When it is to be used with a stencil, it must be made thicker than when it is applied with a brush. The above gives a black ink, for red ink substitute Venetian red for lampblack; for blue, ultramarine, and for green, a mixture of ultramarine and chrome yellow.—*Scientific American*.

Sheep Notes.

Two German scientists have been experimenting in the matter of the influence of feed on the milk of ewes, with the following results: They fed a ewe upon 1 lb barley, and 2 lb roots a day for thirty days, and she was milked three times a day, when the milk became normal, which did not occur until 25 hours after lambing. The maximum yield was given about the ninth day, the dry matter, much at first, rapidly fell till the fifth day, when it became regular, the same being the case with the specific gravity. With allowance of food stated, the weight of the animal and the milk production remained constant. After the expiration of the thirty days the ewe was shorn, and then the quantity of milk fell from 962 grams to 733 grams—that is, it decreased about one-fourth; the addition, however, of linseed cake to the food brought the milk yield up to what it had been previously. Here we get brought out an interesting physiological fact, that when the ewe was called upon to grow wool, she did so at a sacrifice in the production of milk. Incidentally it is mentioned that the ewe's milk is remarkable for its percentage of dry matter, albuminoids, and fat.

There are plenty of men in every neighborhood who ridicule the idea of paying anything like a hundred dollars for a good ram. But, viewed rightly, is there anything extravagant in such values for a first-class sire? Just reflect a moment! It is only fair to expect that a ram will become the parent of some hundreds of animals—say 500 to 800. Suppose a poor ram to cost \$20, and we have \$80 left, as the additional cost of a first-class sire, to be made up in the increased value of those hundreds of animals. This will enhance their cost to the shepherd from 10 to 20 cents per head; and where is the same man who will not say this is a very cheap improvement? It is what a sire produces—not what he is—that makes him valuable.

We want to say to that young flockmaster who has been quarrelling with his "luck" for a month past because his lamb crop hasn't been "panning out" satisfactorily and who has been wondering why his nearest neighbor has been more "lucky," that the real reason is, that his neighbor's sheep have been carefully and gently handled, while his have been roughly handled and are now almost as wild as antelopes. A good herder will have his sheep know him, and be not afraid of him.—*Texas Wool Grower*.

Nursing ewes should be supplied with nutritious food suited to the breed. Merinos may have corn given them without injury. Heavier bodied sheep will do better on mixed food. A good feed is made of corn and oats or rye and bran in equal quantities, ground together and mixed with half the quantity of linseed oil meal. One pound of this a day, with a few cut roots or potatoes, will help both mother and lamb.

FLIES AND BUGS.—Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

The Pig Pen.

Feeding Young Pigs.

When about three weeks old, the young pigs begin to look after other food than what the mother supplies—some earlier, some later, according to the supply. Some breeders tempt them early with delicacies, to induce them to feed; but I never knew any benefit from this course where the mother did her duty. To enable her to do so, it is necessary that her wants, which, with the great drain her faintly makes upon her system, are by no means limited, should be freely and judiciously supplied. A long, low trough, easily reached by the youngsters, is the proper one if all are intended to feed together; but perhaps the best course is to provide a small trough for them, to which she cannot get access, always giving the same food to the young as to the dam. I am convinced that food differing in quality or composition to what the mother feeds on, always does harm to the young pigs while they continue to suck. Many thus give cow's milk, which always with me has disagreed with them more than anything else, except it has been given to both alike.

If it is obvious from the first that the mother's milk is deficient, or indeed in any case, it is well to supply the young when a fortnight old with a few crushed oats to amuse themselves with. These they will generally eat before anything else, and it is about the only corn that gives thus early will benefit them. The mother may also have a share of the treat, as this will help her to keep up her strength; and the young ones may be enticed as soon as possible, to partake of the food supplied to their mother, in this case consulting their taste and requirements. But, if it is found necessary to feed them differently from their mother, better take them away at once and bring up apart from her altogether. What she furnishes will only disagree with what is otherwise supplied.

WEANING TIME.

If all goes well, eight weeks after birth the young may be weaned. The sow then may have food with less moisture in it, and a little corn will help to dry up her milk, and dispose her to come quickly in season. This, as we mentioned before, will be from the third to the ninth day, most frequently from the third to the fifth; and as at these times she evinces less ardour, and continues in season a much shorter time than at others, she needs careful watching, so as not to miss her.

FEARING YOUNG PIGS WITHOUT THE AID OF THEIR MOTHER.

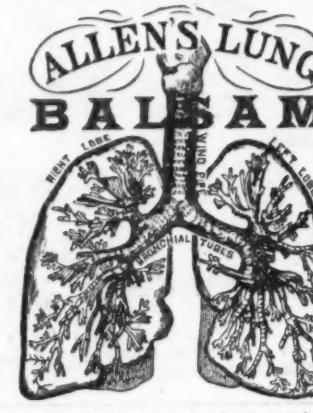
From a number of causes it may happen that a litter of pigs may be deprived of their mother's care. They need not, however, be sacrificed; for, when proper attention can be bestowed upon them, they are by no means difficult to rear. It is, however, a great advantage to them, if only, once they can partake of their mother's milk, as nothing is so effective in clearing away the meconium as it, and those that have had the milk will do much better than those not so favored. Cow's milk, as may be supposed, is the best substitute to replace the mother's but not in its natural state. Though they may do well on it for a day or two, those so kept by me have always, at the lapse of a couple of days, gone into a sort of lethargic state, and died. The milk must be from a moderately new milk cow, and of good quality—a milk rich in butter rather than caseine to be preferred. It must always be boiled or well scalded, and to it must be added some coarse brown sugar, to make it sweet, and also a few spots of linseed oil, say a heaped dessertspoonful of sugar and half teaspoonful of oil to the quart. Upon this the youngsters will thrive amazingly, and will hardly miss the care of their mother. Of course, they must be kept clean and warm, and be attended to and fed as often as they require, which truth to tell, is rather frequently; about every two hours, or even frequently; for the first week, night and day, they are ready for food, and require it. The greatest care must be taken not to let any of the vessels, &c., get sour; and only the required amount of food should be prepared at a time, as it becomes all sour, and their systems are once upset, it is a most difficult matter to get them right again; and all thrift is for a long time lost. The first time or two a teaspoonful is the handiest thing to feed with, but in a few lessons they will learn to help themselves out of a basin or cup; and when two or three days old, will all feed together off a plate with as much skill and eagerness as their elders betray.

In early days no young animal can assimilate starch; but with age comes this faculty, and in a little time new milk may have skin added to it, and likewise farinaceous matters—potato starch, scalded bread at first, and afterwards boiled potatoes, scalded fourths, and gurgling—till eventually they feed as others who have not been hand-reared. It is well to continue a portion of new milk as long as it can be afforded, or up to 6 or 7 weeks old; while "kilm" is by no means an extravagant food. A little sugar may also be continued to a similar age with advantage. Of course, it must depend in great measure on the conveniences and facilities to, so rear a litter, and also upon the value whether it is worth while to go to the expense and trouble or not. But when opportunity offers, and where good pedigree stock are kept, undoubtedly it will go so to do, and even ordinary stock, when selling at fair prices, will leave a margin over expenses for the trouble incurred. For pigs so reared, some cruel oats, soon as ever they will notice them, will be of great benefit; and sliced raw roots, cabbage leaves, cut grass, &c., may be supplied with advantage directly they will take to them. It is well to ring with a small hair-pin or fine wire very quickly, as all pigs that are early deprived of their mother are apt to contract the habit of rooting and nosing at each other, which habit prevents the repose and contentedness that so much interests growth.

I pigs with great success upon the plan here mentioned; and it is well to know that should a sow be lost, or from any cause be unable to suckle all or any other litter, they can be reared without maternal assistance. Now I have seen more than once the hand-reared pigs, at eight weeks old, considerably larger and better-grown than the remainder of the litter, which had been under their mother's care. And this is sufficient proof of the feasibility of the practice.

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Horticultural.

Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The secretary, W. H. Ragan, of Clay-ton, Indiana, has shown us the advance sheets of this valuable report, which is, by the way, the first regular volume of transactions ever published by this young but very prosperous society. The mechanical work and material of this volume is first-class, surpassing in this particular any similar publication of its kind. The contributions are from the pens of the most eminent and thoroughly practical horticulturists of the land, and the subjects treated upon are those of deep interest to all concerned. Besides these valuable papers, a full report is given of the discussions that followed the reading of each, in which many practical thoughts are presented from a wide field of observation. In addition to the address of Judge Hudson, of New Orleans, and the very able address of President Earle, of Illinois, we find a paper by Major Nowlin, of Arkansas, on the Origin and Importance of the Society; by Pres. J. M. Smith, of Wisconsin, on Strawberries for the North; by Dr. H. E. McKay, of Mississippi, on Strawberries for the South; by Pres. O. B. Galusha, of Illinois, on the Relative Merits of the Wilson Strawberry; by Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist of Illinois, an illustrated and highly interesting paper, exhaustive in its character, on The Insects Affecting the Strawberry; by A. D. Webb, of Kentucky, on the Best Strawberries for Home Use and for Market; by Hon. F. P. Baker, of Kansas, on Irrigation in Horticulture; by Pres. P. J. Berkman, of Georgia, on the Newer Peaches, and Newer Fruits for the Cotton States; by W. H. Cassell, of Mississippi, on Peaches and their Culture in the South; by E. P. Roe, of New York, on Small Fruits in the South; by J. T. Lovette, of New Jersey, on Small Fruits; by T. V. Munson, of Texas, on Systematic Horticultural Progress; by Pres. T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, on Horticulture vs. Ruts; by Ex-Gov. R. W. Furnas, of Nebraska, on Forestry on the Prairies; by Dr. J. A. Warder, of Ohio, on Influence of Forestry on Health; by Cap. E. Hollister, of Illinois, on Markets and Marketing; by Mrs. H. M. Lewis, of Wisconsin, on Birds in Horticulture; by Mrs. D. Huntley, of Wisconsin, on Adorning Rural Homes; by W. H. Ragan, of Indiana, on Insects of the Orchard; by Prof. Burnell, of Illinois, on Orchard Surgeons; by Maj. Evans, of Missouri, on Raspberry Management; by W. M. Samuels, of Kentucky, on New Apples of Value for Market; by D. B. Weir, of Arkansas, on Persimmons in Arkansas; by Mr. Endicott, of Illinois, on Management of Peach Orchards; by G. W. Minnier, of Illinois, on Planting Fruit Trees; by Dr. Stayman, of Kansas, on Scientific Production of New Fruits; by Isadore Bush, of Missouri, on Grape Culture and Civilization; by A. C. Hammond, of Illinois, on Apples for Southern Markets; by J. C. Plumb, of Wisconsin, on the Adaptation of Fruits to Climate and Soil; by Gilbert Onderdonk, of Texas, on the Grapes of the South West, and by Dr. Chas. Mohr, of Alabama, on the Pecan Tree. The report also contains a short historical sketch of the Society, by Ex-Secretary Prof. S. M. Tracy, of Missouri, a full list of members of the Society, representing over 20 States and the Canadas, a roster of officers of national, state and important local horticultural societies, a horticultural business directory and much other valuable matter. The price of this volume, which will contain over 300 pages, will be two dollars, which may be sent direct to the secretary, or to Pres. Parker Earle, of Cobden, Illinois. Those forwarding this amount prior to the 15th of June, will have the double advantage of having their names published in the list of members in the volume. As the Society receives no public appropriations, but depends entirely upon its fees of membership and the sale of its volume of transactions, it is to be hoped that all who feel interested in horticulture will assist in the support of this good work.—From the *Indiana Farmer*.

Old-Time Farming in Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER VII. OF R. S. ELLIOTT'S "NOTES TAKEN IN SIXTY YEARS," SOON TO BE PUBLISHED.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The following may be interesting to many of your readers:

The first harvesting I ever saw was on the slope of a hill on Judge Edmiston's farm, where some men were reaping with sickles, now gone out of use entirely, I believe. The cradle was then in use, too, and it was an inspiring sight to see four or five muscular cradlers leaning to their work, and swinging their cradles in unison—deftly dropping the cut grain behind them for the rakers and binders who followed. Animation and suggestion of utility were blended in the scene. It was the poetry of rural work in motion, and very proud of their skill were those cradlers. The man who could hold the lead was a sort of hero, while the ambition of the others to equal him had the pleasant result of helping on the work. My good father always applauded the efforts of the emulous and smiled on the strife for excellence, that brought down his wheat and rye the more rapidly.

Harvesting meant severe hard work, but not a little jollity and enjoyment. It was a jocund season; there was often much merriment, and many a meagre joke was greeted with fat laughter. The world was bounded north and south by mountains, and though it was open at both ends, few of the people ever got out of the valley, but we had innocent gaiety enough. When at last their bodies were laid to rest, their souls mostly went upwards; for Thomas Paine was forgotten, and there was no Col. Ingerson to rob them of hope and give nothing in return.

In the present age of "Prohibition," the reader may be shocked to learn that in the harvest fields of central Pennsyl-

vania three score years ago, the use of whisky was almost universal. Neighborhood distilleries furnished a limpid liquid obtained from rye, and the general rule was for each farmer to get "a barrel o' whisky for harvest." The fluid was sometimes colored by putting toasted dried peaches into the barrel, but it was still in very raw condition.

Once in my life I got drunk. I was but a child, and having strolled to the harvest field, was told to stay in the shade of the tree, where the whisky jug and water pail were sheltered from the sun. Having seen the men pouring from the jug into the tin cup and drinking, I wondered what it was that was so good they snacked their lips after partaking of it. So, after they left, I poured and drank. The result was a "solitary drunk." I think there was no exhilaration at all, but dreadful nausea, and a very sick but unconscious child was carried home to sleep himself sober. Whether or not there was any moral deduced from this occurrence by the use of a switch I do not recollect, but probably there was, for it was not customary then to spoil the child by sparing the rod. I have ever since been opposed to the use of whisky in harvest, and that little indulgence in grog has lasted me more than sixty years, as I have never been carried home from that day to this.

Although whisky was so liberally used in those old days, I cannot recollect that there was much drunkenness. Certainly the results of whisky drinking were not of violent character, as I cannot recall any murders or serious affrays during my boyhood. Fist-fights were expected on the 4th of July, on "Muster day," when the militia paraded, and at elections, but no deadly weapons were used, and the combatants were usually good friends again when sober. The fights grew out of ambition rather than animosity, and homicide was then so rare that a single murder would convulse the entire commonwealth.

Even in my boyhood the question came up, whether harvesting might be done without whisky, and the notion spread that it was worth while trying the experiment. One farmer after another substituted buttermilk, switchel (water with molasses in it and a dash of vinegar) and other harmless beverages. That was before the day of the "pledge," but the experiment succeeded.

Farmers of the present day may wonder how the crop could be gathered without improved mowing and reaping machines. But our fields were not large, and I think there was never any hay or grain lost for want of harvest hands and implements. Many mechanics and others from the towns took to the fields, as the daily wage was tempting (even if paid in grain) and they liked the fun and jollity of the harvest season. Everybody knows how wonderfully harvest machines operate now, and they are needed on the great prairie farms. Dalrymple could hardly save his wheat on that big farm in Dakota with the sickle and cradle, but he might use the heading machines, described by Pliny as used in Gaul at the date of the Roman conquest. This was the prototype of the headers used in California—only in the Gaul machine "the cart before the horse," as the machine was pushed by an ox in shafts.

Most farmers in our region, as in other parts of Pennsylvania, had barns large enough to hold all their hay and grain, and if barn room was short, they would carefully stack it, with generally a thatch cap to shield it from rains. The cap rested on four posts and could be raised up as the stack grew in height. Nothing better has ever been contrived for out-door storage of grain in sheaf. The barns had all plank threshing floors, on which the wheat was "tramped out" by horses, and many a weary ride round and round the barn floor I have had to endure, sometimes nearly frozen, as this work was mostly done in the winter season; but boys there went through such experiences and did not know enough to complain. It was an ignorant age, and we did not recognize hardship even when undergoing it. I used to try to stand up on the horse, like the men in the circus, but could not manage it well, and at last concluded that I was not born for success in "the ring," nor had I figured to any advantage in any "ring" in all the long years since. My circus pranks, trying sometimes to play clown, used so to disgust our trusty old farm hand, Hugy Rainsey, that a picture of his face, with its wrinkled expression of contempt for all circuses and clown-imitators, would beat anything Cruikshank ever designed.

A little distance further north we find West Point, where fruit-growing has been conducted in a limited way for a number of years. Col. J. J. Mhoon has probably the widest experience of anybody in this section. Reviewing his extensive grounds, gardens and fields, I discovered the greatest variety of trees and plants, fruit and ornamental—shrubbery and roses, etc.—I have seen anywhere. He is a great experimenter and could reveal a great fund of interesting information, the results of his labors. The Col. regards peach-growing unprofitable in his vicinity. Says he failed to get three good crops in ten years. On his premises are a number of varieties of the grape, most of which are turned into wine every year, and in the cellar of the residence stored away are some excellent samples of wine, notably the Seuperning.

My next call was on your friend, Dr. J. M. Heard, who has been a subscriber to the RURAL for twenty years, and what he does not know about horticulture and kindred matters would not make much of a volume. The Doctor is far advanced in years, but still hale and hearty. His family, long since grown up, are all married and doing well, and since the loss of his wife, a few years ago, feels very much alone in the world at the old homestead. Previous to the war the Doctor was very wealthy, the manager of a fine estate, and had fortunes invested in negroes. He was amongst the earliest volunteers in the Southern cause, and never returned home till after the surrender. He had to begin life anew, everything portable on his place having been carried off during his absence, the place being scarcely recognizable. However, now in his declining years he is very comfortably situated at home, though somewhat quiet and lonely, is almost concealed amongst the roses of trees, flowering shrubbery, roses, honeysuckles and jasmines which grow and bloom here in the greatest profusion. He has a regular wine vault, where can be found a dozen different kinds of wine from the grapes of his own growing. The Doctor is evidently an adept at wine-making. He kept the wines, testing and sampling his various brands until the objects, bottles and casks had doubled the original numbers and led to a confusion of ideas so that nothing further can be added.

ROOSTERS AS MOTHERS.

Among the novelties on the Doctor's premises that attracted my attention was the sight of half a dozen stately cocks strutting around, each having with him a large brood of chickens in which he apparently took the deepest interest, manifesting that care so peculiar to the hen. Indeed, he threw around them every motherly protection, called them and shielded them when necessary, and under his broad wings he cared for and covered, not only the produce of one setting, but that of two or three, until the hen, taking under his kindly protection all the little chicks that were offered and ministering to the wants of each impartially.

The natural mothers of those little chickens had their little ones taken from their nests at night, and their place supplied with another dozen of eggs upon which the deceived and unsuspecting hens still continued to set. It was a splendid scheme to turn out chickens rapidly and utilizing the cocks in a most

commendable way. I may add that the birds who were thus depopulated to care for so many of the young were all capons and admirably fitted for their new duties. Dr. Heard intends having one of these flocks at the next St. Louis Fair.

P. M. K.

Horticultural Notes.

Mr. W. H. Ragan, of Clayton, Ind., Secretary of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, in a private letter to us, says that the volume of transactions of that society about to be published is one of the most valuable of its kind ever issued. He further says it is a subject of regret that its circulation is to be bounded by the narrow limits of its membership. There should be thousands of copies of it put into circulation. The receipts from all sources up to this time will only cover the expense of publication. Please do what you can to aid in extending its meager list of members, etc.

ARTIFICIAL DRENCHING—Even with water at such a period would have a similar effect. But after the young have located themselves, introduced their beaks into the young wood, and become degraded to a mere "scale," or "scab," neither "winds nor weather" will have any effect upon them. They however succumb to applications of grease, or oily substances. Coal oil, or even linseed oil, are said to be injurious to the trees. But, when a whole orchard is infested, such an application seems impracticable.—*Lancaster Farmer*.

Southern Fruit Prospects.

MATHESON, Miss., May 3d.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In my travels through the South I have found no place where the people are so enthusiastic over the fruit and vegetable traffic and prospects as here. The feeling existing arises no doubt from the fact that the enterprising citizens of this pleasant little burg are just embarking in this industry, stimulated thereto mainly through the favorable reports and profitable experience of others in the business in the South in the past two years. Should any of these sanguine cultivators fail or fall short of their expectations in results, a discontinuance of the business will likely follow, for I have met with a number of strawberry growers in the South this season who suddenly abandoned their labors because meeting with disappointment the first season. The experienced hands in the fruit business meet with such unpleasant results occasionally, and the novice should be prepared to meet and battle with more of them.

Col. Loring has completely reorganized the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture, and has commissioned four gentlemen to make practical observations in as many sections of the country, the results of which can be of great benefit. Mr. R. P. Baker of Kansas is in charge of the Southern division, which includes Kansas and Texas. Mr. R. W. Furnas of Nebraska has the Northwestern division. James A. Warden of Ohio, that veteran forester, has charge of the middle division, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, and Mr. B. F. Huff has the Northwestern division, including New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. These four gentlemen are to report on the following questions of practical forestry in their respective districts: The conditions of the forests; their recuperative power; the value of timber; the quantity of merchantable lumber produced every year; statistics of the timber trade; the kinds of trees grown, and the chances for clearing plains and sterile hills with forestry. They are ordered to report in season to have the result of their labors appear in the next annual volume.

A writer in the New York Tribune advocates that great advantage results in training tomato plants erect to an eight-foot rod or stake, well sharpened and set. He claims that fewer plants are needed; those few occupy much less room than if allowed to sprawl about; the fruit is not so liable to rot, and it attains complete size, form and flavor. The plant should be set close to the stake, and the growing stem should be led up quite erect, so as to be able to support the weight of fruit and foliage. No side branches are allowed, each one being nipped out as it appears, but if one is already formed and bearing blossoms, it is best to pinch it off so as to leave but one leaf above the blossoms, and confine its growth to that. A tie at about every eight inches, to hold the main stem to the stake—allowing some room for its enlargement—will enable it to carry its burden safely, if the stake is firm enough to resist the wind.

The Coddling Moth.—Of this pest a Massachusetts farmer writes: "The coddling moth is the true enemy of the apple. How are we to get rid of him? If we can exterminate him from our own orchard, we may have little fear, as the insect does not migrate; his habits are purely local. I scrape all the rough bark off in winter, and the pest perishes, as it is under the rough bark that it lives, snugly housed. I find the best thing to remove the bark is a trowel and damp weather the best time for the work. After scraping, give clean cultivation, and in the spring at blooming time give the trees a good wash of soap, sulphur, coal oil and water added sufficiently to make a paste, to be applied with a brush. When the young fruit begins to fall, turn in the hogs. You have done then all that man can do."

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An Invaluable Remedy.—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms; is used internally and externally. Test its virtues.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever,

Malaria, &c. The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTEMPTUOUS DISEASES.

It neutralizes all poisons and all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the worms of disease and septic (putrescent) matter imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgement in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all contagious cases.

Perfectly harmless, used externally or internally.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA.

Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.

REMEMBER THIS.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well, when all else fails.

If you are constive or dyspeptic or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in such complaints.

If you are sick with terrible headaches

you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are frequent or resident of a miasmic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries, Asia, Europe, Africa, &c., by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, puffy or sallow skin, bad breath, pale ankles, and feel miserably generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short, they cure all diseases of the Bowels, Liver, Nerves, Bright's Disease,

\$5.00 will be paid for a case it does not help.

That poor, bed-ridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

for N. Fremont St., Baltimore.

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

During a long period of unparalleled usefulness, ATEN'S SARAPARILLA has proved its perfect adaptability to all cases of poor blood and weakened vitality. It is a highly concentrated extract of Saraparilla and other blood purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium, which gives it the safest, most reliable and most economical blood purifier and blood-food that can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

ATEN'S SARAPARILLA has cured many cases of inflammatory rheumatism, with which I have suffered many years.

DURHAM, NC., March 2, 1882.

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements.

Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 800 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.

The prospects for a supply of grapes in this vicinity are very poor indeed. Fifty miles south of St. Louis on the Cairo and St. Louis R. R. and the territory between on the same road, produce large quantities of grapes. While riding over this line a few days ago we discovered such a surface of brown leaves in the vineyards as recalled Autumn scenes. Not a green leaf visible. Further South were a few small vineyards that appear green and secure, apparently escaped unharmed. At Clarksville, Mo., we understand some injury was inflicted by a late hail storm. A few vineyards in St. Louis county are all right, while the majority are ruined.

DAIN'S HAY STACKER.

This splendid machine advertised in this issue is sufficiently conspicuous to engage the attention of every reader. The advantages claimed for it by the manufacturers justify every farmer having hay to save in getting one of them. These claims are authentic and guaranteed. Readers are requested to see the list of agents handling it and to call on the one nearest them, or address Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, the manufacturers, Kansas City, Mo.

THE JUNE RACES.

Capt. Lew Clark, the very able and efficient secretary of the St. Louis Jockey Club, is kept exceedingly busy making preparations for the coming races, and the magnificent inducements offered will certainly make the meeting one of the very best ever held in this country. Large instalments of leading racers are now arriving at Cote Brilliante, and within a week a morning visit to the track will be found replete with great interest and amusement. Capt. Sam Ecker has proved a most successful presiding officer, and his work is telling for the good of St. Louis racing interests.

ARISTOCRATIC LAND OWNERS.

It is astonishing what large farms in the United States are owned by titled Englishmen. Of individual owners there are Sir George Reed, 2,000,000 acres; Earl of Dunmore, 100,000 acres; Earl of Dunraven, 60,000 acres; Duke of Sutherland, 400,000 acres; the next largest farms are owned by Phillips, Marshall & Co., 1,300,000 acres; heirs of Col. Murphy, 4,100,000 acres; H. Diston, 12,000,000 acres; Standard Oil company, 1,000,000 acres, and scores of others. Nine men own a territory equal to that of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island combined. Then there are the great railroad corporations, whose free gifts of land from profligate Congresses amount to upwards of 200,000,000 acres. Eleven of these corporations have been given 120,000,000 acres. The Northern Pacific road has received the biggest slice, 47,000,000, and the grants have ranged all the way from 1,000,000 acres and upwards. Farmers of the United States will warm up to this matter when it is too late.

THE RURAL WORLD

Wm. T. Hearne sold 51 for \$9190, average \$180.20. Seth Ward & Son sold 34 for \$5,690, average \$167.35. C. C. Chiles sold 12 for \$2,110, an average of \$175.83. C. G. Smart sold 11 for \$1240, an average of \$112.70. Bennett & Son 10 for \$1,820, an average of \$182. Christman & Lee sold 8 for \$1,505, an average of \$188.12. John C. Smith for \$875, an average of \$175. W. A. Powell 5 for \$1225, an average of \$245, and the best made. Roberts & Son sold 5 for \$650, an average of \$130. M. W. Anderson 6 for \$635, an average of 106, the others being smaller lots.

Wm. T. Hearne's average was a remarkably good one, considering the number he had in the sale, but his cattle were all in good condition and showed to advantage. Some of the herds represented had been wintered to a disadvantage, and the stock did not look as well as Shorthorns at a sale ought always to look, and their average was lowered on that account, although their high breeding entered all the circumstances had warranted a higher price.

In attendance at the sale we noticed the familiar faces of Archie Hamilton, Theodore Bates, Dr. Cundiff, Jas. Richardson, Dr. R. Patton, C. L. Hamilton, C. M. Gifford, George Hamilton—the Hamiltons of Kentucky—C. E. Allen, T. J. Buyers, Samuel Jewett, besides the buyers and representatives of newspaperdom, Butterworth of Quincy, Eastman and Tansey of Chicago, Heath of Topeka and Heath of Kansas City, and last but by no means least, Col. L. P. Mifflin of Chicago, the auctioneer of the sale.

Following is a list of the animals sold, the purchasers and the prices paid.

W. T. Hearne.

Roumella H. C. Chiles, Mayview, Mo.; \$130. Laura 5th. R. E. Richards, Marshall, Mo.; \$145.

Ben F. \$150. Glendora 5th. Dr. R. Patton, Hamlin, Kas.; \$150.

Lady May. Dr. R. Patton, Hamlin, Kas.; \$100. Nellie and calf. S. K. Knox, Independence, Mo.; \$150.

Dick Ira L. Parvis, Independence, Mo.; \$65. Bartrom Duke, W. T. Wallace, Fayette, Mo.; \$95.

Red Reel. Dr. R. Patton, Hamlin, Kas.; \$200. Red Reel 2nd. Williams Bros', Eureka, Kas.; \$35.

Rosamond Duchess. 2nd. John M. Payne, Pittsburg, Mo.; \$185.

Amy Sherwin. R. E. Richards, Marshall, Mo.; \$270.

Miss Clay. S. T. Shankland, Fort Scott; \$110.

Miss Zadig 4th. S. T. Shankland, Fort Scott; \$105.

Nannie and calf. W. A. Henderson, Kearney, Mo.; \$240.

Roany Morn. H. C. Chiles, Mayview, Mo.; \$125.

Laura of Waveland. Dr. R. Patton, Hamlin, Kas.; \$105.

Marigold 2nd and calf. J. W. Furnish, Independence, Mo.; \$165.

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Mary's Duke. Wm. Calver, Grenada, Kas.; \$100.

Lizzie Turner. J. Burris, Miami, Mo.; \$160.

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Fruit and Crops in Southern Illinois.

COL. COLMAN: I have been into three counties the past week, and I find the farmers all about agree upon the statement, that the wheat crop is a failure this year. Many of the farmers will not move their harvesting machines out of their sheds. Some of the Washington County farmers claim that they will have some wheat, but not to amount to much. But as a general thing, everything bids fair for a very good crop of fruit, although the frost of last week made its mark. But the trees still have about all they could bear from the present outlook. The Central strawberry growers claim that the frost damaged the strawberries fully one-fourth and some one-third, but as it is, they will have a big yield, as the general opinion is that the vines never were fuller. They have begun to pick and make light shipments within the last few days; they will be in full force in a few days. On the 24th inst., the fruit train pulled 12 cars of berries through bound for Chicago and the northern markets, and the Express Company got quite a lot of fruit also. Raspberries and blackberries, so far, promise a good crop along the I. C. R. R., in this part of the state. Central men say that there is about 700 acres of strawberries in their neighborhood. While we lose our wheat crop a great many of the farmers are plowing up wheat and planting corn. Early planting is coming up very well considering the cold, backward spring. But we feel pleased about the prospect of apples and peaches.—Yours most respectfully, W. B. Wright, Mount Vernon, Ills., May 27, 1883.

The Cattle Yard.

The Jackson County Sale.

Eighteen of the breeders of Shorthorn cattle, of Jackson county, Missouri, united in a sale last week at Kansas City, being the eighth annual sale made by the enterprising breeders of that county. We report below 166 animals sold at an average price of \$166.35. Of these 79 were purchased by Kansans, at an average of \$157, and 87 to Missouri, at an average of \$175. From Missouri, therefore, they drew \$15,215, and from Kansas \$12,400, in all \$27,615.

The RURAL WORLD was the only St. Louis newspaper that properly announced and represented the sale before it took place, and the only one having the enterprise to attend and report it. We met at the sale very many of our good friends and subscribers, and are pleased to know that the parties to the sale recognize the service we have rendered them. The attendance was quite large, and though the weather was cool it was fine. Many of the animals were purchased by well-known breeders, but the majority of them went to those who had few if any before, thus adding largely to the number of those who will in the future be recognized as Shorthorn breeders.

THE PARTIES TO THE SALE.

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Rose of Sharon 4th. W. Pickrell, Alma, Kas.; \$145.

Rosette 4th. Thos. Ferguson, Westport, Mo.; \$145.

Rosette 6th. A. G. Garnett, Miami, Mo.; \$180.

Welcome 15th. A. G. Garnett, Miami, Mo.; \$175.

Sharon Welcome. — Joplin, Longwood, Mo.; \$250.

Welcome 6th. G. R. McDaniels, Miami, Mo.; \$210.

Welcome 10th and calf. George Hawkins, Marshall, Mo.; \$255.

Welcome Miss 10th. W. O. Pickrell, Ottawa, Kas.; \$135.

Welcome Miss 7th. Theo. Bates, Bates City, Mo.; \$160.

Welcome Miss 6th. W. M. Hudspeth, Buckner, Mo.; \$190.

Masie Bryan. B. M. Moore, Liberty, Mo.; \$255.

Hada. C. T. Pope, Weston, Mo.; \$250.

Ann Reid 9th. J. B. Stanley, Neodesha, Kas.; \$225.

Minnie 2nd. Miller Bros., Junction City, Kas.; \$250.

Minnie T. 3d. Dr. R. Patton, Hamlin, Kas.; \$140.

Red Man. G. W. Fisher, Independence, Mo.; \$150.

Lamp Lyne. G. B. Hinman, Harding, Mo.; \$250.

Laura 6th. C. P. Brotton, Lee's Summit, Mo.; \$185.

Laura 7th. Frank Playter, Walnut, Kas.; \$180.

Isabella 2nd and Calf. J. D. Casanbury, Independence, Mo.; \$135.

Savannah 8th. H. C. Branning, Independence, Mo.; \$225.

Welcome Miss 8th. C. Thorpe, Weston, Mo.; \$180.

Elena 5th. Williams Bros', Eureka, Kansas; \$225.

Bettie 2nd. H. A. Ensign, Newton, Kansas; \$115.

May Rose 18th. W. C. Hawley; \$200.

Honest Abe. E. L. Brown, Asherville, Kansas; \$140.

Waunette 6th. Williams Bros', Eureka, Kansas; \$205.

Elena 5th. Williams Bros', Eureka, Kansas; \$225.

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May 31, 1883.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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Alex. McClinton, of Millersburg, Ky., has gone to New Mexico on a visit with

with a herd of Polled Aberdeen-Angus that very few importers or breeders will be able to get away with. This will afford many of our readers an opportunity of seeing them and their cattle, and of making such purchases as they may need.

Cattle Sales to Come.

June 5, J. H. Spears and E. M. Goff,
6, S. E. Prather and D. W. Smith,
7, Pickrell, Thomas & Smith,
13, J. G. Myers & Son,
20, James Cook,
21, J. H. Lafferty,
22, Dr. W. H. Heller,
26, A. L. Hamilton,
27, The Hamiltons,
28, Williams & Hamilton,
29, T. Corwin Anderson,
July 18, Abram Renick,
October 24, 25, Theodore Bates, Higginsville, Mo.,
October 17, Will R King.

Flock and Herd Notes.

Dr. Robert Patton, of Hamlin, Kansas, has been a conspicuous buyer at several important sales of Shorthorn cattle for years past. A Kentuckian by birth, and education, he inherits the thoroughbred stock instinct, and hence has, with excellent judgment, gathered together a herd of about eighty head of fine animals as can be found together in the West. Hamlin, his place of abode, is in Brown county, near the State line, being ten miles from Falls City, Nebraska, and the same distance from Hiawatha, Kansas.

We met that veteran Shorthorn breeder, Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, at the Kansas City sales last week, an interested spectator of what was going on. The doctor has a choice herd of about forty fine head of cattle which he has bred to the Rose of Sharon bull, Geneva Duke 26668.

U. P. Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo., have a nice little herd of about 40 Shorthorn cattle, principally Rose of Shasons, with 3rd Airdrie of Sharon 41441, at their head. They had ten in the last week's sale and made an excellent average. Their cattle were in good condition, evincing care both in breeding and feeding.

Will R. King, of "Peabody," Marshall, Mo., has a flock of about 40 Cotswold sheep that have been selected and bred with great care. He will make a sale of Shorthorns and Grades on the 17th October, and will show how well he has bred and bought.

Theodore Bates will make a two days' sale of his entire herd of Shorthorns, at Higginsville, Mo., on the 24th and 25th October next.

Mr. J. F. Finley, of Breckenridge, Mo., the well known Shorthorn breeder, was a watchful observer of everything going on at the sales last week. His herd of 100 head he reports doing well.

The best way to break and train a vicious colt is to handle him with the utmost gentleness. There is nothing that compares with kindness in subduing the metal of a refractory colt. He should be taught to understand and obey the voice of his master, rather than stand in fear of the whip. A horse's powers of memory are very extraordinary; should be submitted to ill-treatment during colthood he never forgets it, and it almost invariably tends to render him vicious and unmanageable for life. On the other hand the colts appreciate kindness, which can be engrained on their memories so as to render them docile and obedient; kindness conquers a multitude of vices.

W. W. Bair has driven the fastest mile to harness, Maud S. in 2:10 1/4; Dan Mac the fastest mile to wagon, Hopeful in 2:16 1/2; Johnny Murphy the fastest mile with running mate, Yellow Duck in 2:11; But Doble the fastest two miles, Monroe Chief in 4:46; Charley Green the fastest mile to saddle, Green Eastern in 2:15:1; and "Knapsack" McCarthy the fastest pacing mile, Little Brown Jug in 2:11 1/2.

Do not let a colt run wild until it is old enough to break. Tie it up occasionally in the stall with the dam and frequently lead it by her side when taking her out for exercise or for work. Put on a piece of the harness now and then and it will be more easy to harness the animal when it becomes necessary.

It is stated that but two trotting stallions have ever sold for more money than was paid for Jerome Eddy, namely, Smugger and Piedmont. For the former Col. Russell paid \$40,000, and for the latter Ex-Governor Stanford paid \$30,000. Eddy is to-day a far more valuable horse than either.

We are under obligations to the Association for a copy of the 24th volume of the American Shorthorn Herd Book. It contains the American sales of 1882, British and Irish sales 1882, importations, index to breeders and owners, milk records, a list of the officers of the association, pedigrees of bulls and of cows, precocious breeders, records of British bulls, rules governing entries, etc., etc. The book should be in the hands of every breeder in the country, especially since it is now the property of the associated breeders, Col. L. F. Muir, Chicago, Secretary.

J. W. Stillwell, proprietor of Beechwood Stock Farm, Troy, Ohio, made quite a successful sale of Holstein cattle at Chicago recently, but has left 75 head, 40 of them imported, that are being bred to a very fine bull. He writes us that he will make two more sales this fall—one at Kansas City, the other in Iowa. We know Mr. Stillwell as a prompt, reliable business man.

H. D. Ayres, who made such a successful sale at Marshall, early in the spring, is again laying the foundation for a good herd. He last week purchased some good ones, viz., Bracelet 3rd, by 5th Lord Oxford, and heifer calf by Oxford Barrington; Bracelet 6th by Kirklevington Duke 2nd, dam Bracelet 1st by Monarch; Garnet Bracelet 2nd by Climax Airdrie, and heifer calf by Kirklevington Prince; Garnet Bracelet 4th by Prince Charles, dam Garnet Bracelet 2nd, all of which will be sent to Peabody to be bred to Will. R. King's noted bull, Viscount Oxford 7th. He has besides, ten head at home on his new farm, Breckenridge, Mo.

C. C. Chiles of Independence, Mo., bought at H. D. Ayres' sale, the short-horn cow, Bracelet 2nd, for \$300, and sold her to M. W. Anderson last week for \$700.

Wm. T. Hearne, of Lee Summit, made a splendid average at the sales last week. His cattle were in excellent condition, and well bred. He has still a herd of twenty-five head, the cream of the whole, with Baron Bell at their head. Baron Bell is a Hilpa, and the only male produce of the old cow that produced his bull Bell Duke, with which and five of his get, Mr. Hearne took the breeder's prize at Lexington and Paris Ky. two consecutive years.

How often do we hear the auctioneer remark when selling a well-bred Shorthorn, "He only wants a little more flesh?" It is a grand mistake to send animals to a sale open to such a charge, and breeders ought by this time to know it.

Alex. McClinton, of Millersburg, Ky., has gone to New Mexico on a visit with

a view to locating a ranch. He reports that notwithstanding his recent large sale of Jerseys, he has yet 30 on hand, good ones too, a good flock of imported Cotswold and Shropshire sheep, some 25 Shorthorns (females), and lots of young bulls. Mr. Mc is a rustler.

The Rose of Sharon cow, Catherine, reported in our issue of 17th May, was purchased by Mr. Powell in 1854, and brought to Missouri in 1865. She was a splendid individual, of more than ordinary good constitution, and produced a calf every year until 19 years of age, when she was fed off, and sold to the butcher. Her descendants are now numbered by scores, and there is not a mean one known.

The Horseman.

What is Laminitis or Founder?

It is an inflammation of the laminae, accompanied in many cases, by a diseased condition of the cartilage and bone, with tenacity, in all cases, to destruction of the whole foot. Its cause and cure have been fully discussed by Henry C. Steele, in a paper on diseases of horses' feet, which we have condensed in answer to the query of our correspondent. He states that the predisposing causes of this disease are: First, excessive fatness. Whether this affects the predisposition in any manner other than adding to the weight, seems improbable; but it is no doubt a predisposing cause. Second, bad shoeing. The laminae are naturally placed in such a direction that they receive the pressure in the line of their greatest strength, and if, by raising the heel too high, etc., the weight is diverted from this line and exerted in another direction on them, inflammation is the result. Thinning of the sole is a common cause under this head. The wall, deprived of its support at the plantar surface, either contracts or expands, and the laminae suffer in either case. Third, badly formed feet. Horses with too wide feet are generally subject to this disease. The exciting causes of laminitis are: concussion, exhaustion and rapid changes of temperature. Violent concussion, either in rapid driving or hard pulsing over pavements, causes over-stimulation of the laminae, and great determination of blood to them, and before this has had an opportunity to subside by gentle exercise, if the animal is placed in the stable with the feet distended with blood, one of the great factors in the return of the blood to the heart (i. e. exercise) is taken away, and inflammation is the result. When, from any cause, the animal becomes exhausted, the weakest part is sure to suffer. Even while standing in the stable the laminae have to sustain the weight, notwithstanding they may be exhausted with over-stressing. Sometimes, when lame, one foot cannot sustain the weight, and the other foot, having to do double duty, becomes exhausted, resulting in laminitis. The well-known tendency of sea voyages to produce laminitis can be traced to this cause, the constant effort to stand straight causing a strain on the laminae, with consequent exhaustion. And if, while over-heated, the animal drinks cold water, the effect is to drive the blood to the surface and the extremities; exposing heated horses to cold wind drives the blood from the surface, and with the same result of laminitis.

A harness that has been upon a horse's back several hours in hot weather becomes wet; if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. It, after being taken from the horse in this condition, is hung up in a careless manner, traces and reins twisted into knots, and the saddle and bridle hung askew, the leather when dried retains the same shape given it while wet, and when forced to its original form, damage is done to the stitching and the leather. The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can only be done by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer of these, but mud and the slimy moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud, in drying, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitching and mountings. It therefore follows that to preserve harness, the straps should be washed and oiled whenever it has been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. If a harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed treated as we have recommended, the leather will retain its softness and strength for many years.

The best way to break and train a vicious colt is to handle him with the utmost gentleness. There is nothing that compares with kindness in subduing the metal of a refractory colt. He should be taught to understand and obey the voice of his master, rather than stand in fear of the whip. A horse's powers of memory are very extraordinary; should be submitted to ill-treatment during colthood he never forgets it, and it almost invariably tends to render him vicious and unmanageable for life. On the other hand the colts appreciate kindness, which can be engrained on their memories so as to render them docile and obedient; kindness conquers a multitude of vices.

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the country be overworked on the city pavements until accustomed to the change. When western horses are brought here their feet gradually change in form—if rapidly, lameness results; but if slowly, only slight inflammation is induced, which, however, decidedly predisposes to laminitis. The feet should not be allowed to become too dry, and the animal should always be moved about until gradually cooled after being heated. After the development of the disease, if the feet are thin and flat, the shoes had better be left on; but if comparatively strong the shoes may be removed, and the animal placed on a deep, soft bed, the feet soaked in water and large poultices applied. This soaking and poulticing must be kept up and large doses of nitrate of potassium administered internally. On the second day the following powder may be administered two or three times during the day: Calomel, grains, xx; bismuth subnit, ii ounces; morphia, grains, ii to iii, the amount of morphia being regulated by the intensity of the pain. In the very early stages sweating is sometimes of service, but not after the disease has fully set in. In later and severer stages the feet should be soaked for an hour or more in hot water; and after that, cold poultices applied. Aconite may be given if the fever is high, and the pain relieved by opium. When the acute symptoms have subsided the feet should be soaked in cold water, and iodide of potassium administered internally. In shoeing in the sub-acute or chronic form of this disease, the heel should be lowered, the shoe set well back from the toe, and as much sole-pressure allowed as the nature of the foot will admit. Chips should be turned up on the outside of the shoe to prevent the foot spreading. In some cases a bar shoe should be applied and frog-pressure allowed. It, as is often the case, the sole is worn away in front of the frog, so that it will yield on slight pressure, a leather sole may be applied, and the shoe nailed on over it. Care should be taken to get and maintain a proper shaping of the foot. *—Mirro and Farmer.*

The Care of Harness.

A harness that has been upon a horse's back several hours in hot weather becomes wet; if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. It, after being taken from the horse in this condition, is hung up in a careless manner, traces and reins twisted into knots, and the saddle and bridle hung askew, the leather when dried retains the same shape given it while wet, and when forced to its original form, damage is done to the stitching and the leather.

A. C. JEWETT, Independence, Mo., importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers.

MERINO SHEEP—H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Spanish Mer

The Home Circle.

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN.

Come into Great-grandmother's garden, my dears; The sunflowers are nodding and beckoning away.

The Balsams are smilingly drying their tears, And fair Morning Glories are greeting the day.

How pure is the breath of the old-fashioned Pinks!

How modest the face of the Lady's Delight! Sweet William his arm with Miss Lavender's links,

And whispers, "I dream of you morn, noon, and night."

The Dahlia looks on with a queenly repose, Unheeding the Coxcomb's impertinent sighs, And fierce Tiger-Lily an angry look throws.

At Bachelor's Button, who praises her eyes.

The red Prince's Feather waves heavy and slow.

By Marigolds rich as the crown of a king; The Larkspur the humming-bird sways to and fro;

Above them the Hollyhocks lazily swing. Come, Four-o'-Clocks, wake from your long morning nap!

The late China Aster will soon be astir;

The Sweet Pea has ordered a simple green cap—

Which the poppy pronounces too common for her.

There's Southernwood, Saffron, and long Striped Grass;

The pale Thimble-Berries, and Sweet-Brier bushes;

An odor of Catnip floats by as we pass— Be careful! nor Grandmamma's Chamomile crush.

Come into Great-grandmother's garden, my dears;

The sunflowers are nodding and beckoning away—

Ah! the true Grandma's garden is gone years and years—

We have only a make-believe garden to-day.

—Mary J. Jacques, in *St. Nicholas* for June.

For the Home Circle.

I have recently become an interested reader of the Home Circle, and can say that I admire the writings of some of its contributors, while with others I am not so well pleased.

All appear to be of one opinion in regard to "too much criticism," yet all are inclined to indulge in it to some extent; in short, it seems to have gotten to be epidemic, and causes some of the best writers to stay away for fear of becoming contaminated with this bad and unfriendly spirit of criticism.

"Life is short—moments are precious." So says Josiah, and we should apply our time and talent to more pleasant and also more useful pursuits. Friendly criticism is always admirable and should be invited by all, but even then we should be very careful what we say and the manner in which we express ourselves.

Bon Ami may need reforming, but since he has recited his pluck and daring as a horseback performer we are inclined to believe that he will continue to hold his position as J. G. of the Home Circle. His experience will certainly lead him to write again in favor of the "Revision of Breeds."

Lloyd Guyot bravely challenges the opponents of prohibition to come forward and take a tilt at the subject. I take an entirely different view of the subject from that expressed by Prof. Guyot. Prohibition has proved to be a decided failure wherever it has been tried, and this alone is sufficient to convince me that it will never accomplish the object in view. For this reason I conclude that it is unnecessary and not constitutional.

The immoderate use of a great many other things is a greater evil than immoderate drinking, yet we do not think any one would be in favor of prohibiting their manufacture and consumption.

As a single instance of immoderate use, I will refer the readers of the Circle to the "Good Health" column of the RURAL of the 15th instant, and under the heading of the "Evils of Hot Bread" will be found what we refer to. Now, I do not believe that a single individual who reads this would for one moment think of prohibiting the baking and eating of bread, simply because some people are so foolish as to eat it almost before it is taken out of the oven.

This is our opinion, and though it may not be expressed in good English, it is just the same in any other language. The question is one that demands attention, so let us hear from other and abler minds.

R. T. T.

Letter from Nina.

It has been some time since I have had the pleasure of contributing my mite to the Home Circle, but I have not failed to enjoy the contributions of others during that time. The truth is, I have grown lazy in the use of pencil or pen, and have almost forgotten what they are for. I hope my good friend, the typewriter, will not have reason to wish I had quite forgotten their use.

Bess thought Idyll and Nina were covetously "crowing" because they had got back to the calm shades of rural life once more. But the truth is, in my case, I was enjoying city life very well. But "that Doctor of mine" was the discontented one. He said he was tired of city-life, and wanted to get back to the farm, where he could, figuratively speaking, enjoy the pleasure of sitting under his own vine and fig tree, and listen to the song of the whippoorwill and katydid, and the blue jay, and raise his own garden-truck.

So back we came to the old farm, and with the first breath of spring he bought a set of garden tools—more than I could tell the names of. He fenced in about three-quarters of an acre, for a garden, bought six or seven dollars worth of seeds, exclusive of potatoes, and went to work.

The other day he came in, and triumphantly announced that the garden was all planted. "And here's half a pint of beet seed left," he said. "If anybody wants it they can have it, for I've sowed about enough for a thousand plants."

"Good gracious!" I cried, "How can we ever use up a thousand beets?" But he seemed to think it wasn't any too much.

"You know you like 'em, Nina, and maybe Idyll or Bess will come down this summer, too."

"Well," I groaned, resignedly, "If Idyll or Bess, either one of them, can dispose of a tenth of those beets, I'm afraid they'll need your professional services, that's all—and you can't make any charge against 'em either."

But my remarks failed to impress him, or teach him prudence, for he said he had only planted six pints of peas, and he must really harness up the old mare and go to town for some more, right away.

If we survive this summer, I shall be very thankful, but it's more than I expect.

As for sweet corn, I am sure we will have to fatten our pigs on it, or get it ground into meal; for he planted nearly an acre of it. I remonstrated with him for planting so much, as there were only two selves and the hired girl to dispose of it. But he said it was nice for scotchtash, and if we didn't need it all we could can it, for winter; and I gave up the contest as usual. I am certain we shall be overrun with vegetables, this year, for besides the garden, he planted every available spot of ground on the place with squash, melons, pumpkins, potatoes and spread half the pudding over half the cloth; then bring the other half of the cloth over the top, and pin or baste the edges over, so the poultice will not come out. Lay it hot as can be endured on the chest, lungs or bowels, or wherever the distress may be. It will keep warm from twenty minutes to half an hour. By that time the remaining half of the pudding can be made into a similar poultice and applied, while that which has cooled can be laid on a tin paty pan with a little water, just enough to keep from scorching, and heated ready for another change. Give hot ginger or composition tea to drink freely, and nine times out of ten you need not send for a physician at all; but if you do, the patient will be in a good condition for more active medicines. In severe attacks of pneumonia no time is to be lost in checking the disease.

Charcoal poultices are necessary in cases of kidney complaints, diabetes, and such ailments. If you have no charcoal, take good, bright, wood coal from the stove; quench them in water; pound them up fine, and then mix with a tea-cupful of yeast in an iron skillet, and stir in Indian meal or graham flour enough to make a stiff paste; spread it precisely as you do the other poultice, and apply it to the small of the back or the abdomen, and change whenever it gets cool. It quietes pain very quickly.

Bess, its about time we heard from you again. Thanks to all the kind friends who have remembered Nina in their communications.

Bon Ami, you should be careful not to fall into Idyll-ary like the heathens.

And so Lloyd Guyot has embarked on the uncertain sea. We had thought him one of the confirmed brotherhood.

NINA.

Conversation.

A talker should consider the person whom he addresses; that which would be agreeable to one man might prove repugnant to another.

"Beware of too much sarcasm," says Bon Ami. "That maketh others afraid of his wit had need be afraid of others' memory." The good talker does not monopolize the conversation. They appreciate Colton's "laconic" saying: "Were we as eloquent as angels we should please some men, some women and some children much more by listening than by talking."

If an attempt is made for our entertainment, by our answers we should give all the encouragement in our power. Discretion is required in changing the subject of conversation.

Talk to a man of something which he understands, and even if you make no brilliant remark he will consider you pleasant company, will be glad to impart what knowledge he possesses, and you will gain information. At all times knowledge is power—the "mind from knowledge forges an archangel's spear."

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Beware of too much criticism; remember that all expletives modify the force of your remarks. Be correct; if you make a quotation assign no author or the true one. Use your mother tongue when possible. Never applaud your own remarks. Do not be "too personal, too scientific, nor too earnest;" a smattering is all that is necessary. Men of the greatest geniuses are notoriously not the best conversers. "They have plenty of gold, but no small change." Just as the profoundest philosopher is the poorest teacher because he cannot contract his mind to that of his pupil, so the great scholar cannot put his great ideas into common-place expressions. Let us hope that the future men and women of America, when meeting in social life, instead of bartering silly compliments and rapid fancies, will furnish at least a few subjects for future students of the great conversers.—Texas Siftings.

A Young Girl's Room.

A young girl's room may be furnished daintily and in exquisite taste at a small expense. The chief outlay will be for a bedstead. This cannot be constructed out of a pine board and a bit of muslin, though many other things may be; but a handsome painted bedstead of pine and white is the first requirement for this room. The floor may be covered with plain white matting, or of blue and white plaid, with a soft rug at the side of the bed; a dressing-case of white wood, covered with blue silesia, with white muslin, can be made next, and a white wood washstand is also needed. This, like the dressing-table, should have the under part entirely concealed by breadth of the silesia and muslin. They should be gathered slightly at the top, so that they will fall in graceful folds. The curtains should be of the muslin, draped, and the bedspread and pillow covers of the muslin over silesia also. The bedspread should, of course, lie smoothly over the bed, and be tucked in at the end and sides, unlike the lace ones, which hang over. The muslin of the pillow-covers may be shirred at the top and bottom, if you like the full look the shirring gives; they need, in this case, no edges, and in fact when put over the silesia plainly, do not trim them with lace, unless you add this adornment to the curtains, but finish with a plain hem. With the various trifling ornaments a young girl gathers about her, the room will receive anything it may need in color or brightness. A room so prettily furnished may be a real help to a girl; it will not be easy for her to cultivate disorderly habits there, for the effect she has worked to create would be entirely marred.

Loss of appetite, headache, constipation, disquiet, nervousness, &c., are frequently caused by impaired digestion, and those who thus suffer are strongly advised to use the Home Sanitive Cordial.

Good Health.

Preparing Poultices.

I noticed A. S. C.'s request some time ago, and gladly comply. Hasty pudding poultices are very essential in this vicinity, and regular physicians use them in their practice in lung complaints and inflammation of the bowels and stomach. They give immediate relief, and assist the internal medicines. Into three pints of boiling water in an iron skillet stir corn meal just as for a hasty pudding; let it boil well; then stir in fine salt till it forms a jelly-like substance. Take thin cloth (cheese cloth is just the thing), and spread half the pudding over half the cloth; then bring the other half of the cloth over the top, and pin or baste the edges over, so the poultice will not come out. Lay it hot as can be endured on the chest, lungs or bowels, or wherever the distress may be. It will keep warm from twenty minutes to half an hour. By that time the remaining half of the pudding can be made into a similar poultice and applied, while that which has cooled can be laid on a tin paty pan with a little water, just enough to keep from scorching, and heated ready for another change. Give hot ginger or composition tea to drink freely, and nine times out of ten you need not send for a physician at all; but if you do, the patient will be in a good condition for more active medicines. In severe attacks of pneumonia no time is to be lost in checking the disease.

Charcoal poultices are necessary in cases of kidney complaints, diabetes, and such ailments. If you have no charcoal, take good, bright, wood coal from the stove; quench them in water; pound them up fine, and then mix with a tea-cupful of yeast in an iron skillet, and stir in Indian meal or graham flour enough to make a stiff paste; spread it precisely as you do the other poultice, and apply it to the small of the back or the abdomen, and change whenever it gets cool. It quietes pain very quickly.

Bess, its about time we heard from you again. Thanks to all the kind friends who have remembered Nina in their communications.

Bon Ami, you should be careful not to fall into Idyll-ary like the heathens.

And so Lloyd Guyot has embarked on the uncertain sea. We had thought him one of the confirmed brotherhood.

NINA.

Conversation.

A talker should consider the person whom he addresses; that which would be agreeable to one man might prove repugnant to another.

"Beware of too much sarcasm," says Bon Ami. "That maketh others afraid of his wit had need be afraid of others' memory." The good talker does not monopolize the conversation. They appreciate Colton's "laconic" saying: "Were we as eloquent as angels we should please some men, some women and some children much more by listening than by talking."

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who, by good sleep, cold bathing and regular habits, preserve the tone of their nervous system and circulation.

Probably many chills are contracted at night or at the fag end of the day, when tired people get the equilibrium of their circulation disturbed by either overheated sitting rooms or underheated bedrooms and beds. This is specially the case with elderly people. In such cases the mischief is not always done instantaneously, or in a single night. It often takes place insidiously, extending over days or even weeks. It appears that "taking cold" is not by any means a simple result of a lower temperature, but depends largely on personal conditions and habits, affecting especially the nervous and muscular energy of the body.

Breathe Through the Nose.

Dr. Ward, physician to the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, in an article on singers' throat troubles, in the *Musical Critic*, treats of the various kinds of catarrhal troubles experienced by public singers, and repeats the well-known fact that the nose is the only channel through which air should pass during ordinary acts of breathing, the mouth being intended only as an accessory breathing agent when, on certain occasions—as, for instance, running—the lungs demand a rapid supply of air.

The air, in passing through the nostrils, is warmed and sifted of its harmful ingredients, and thus prepared for its reception into the delicate structures below.

If it passes directly into the mouth without the nose, there will be great irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the mouth and throat by being, in the first place, too cold, and in the second place containing irritating particles of dust and other matter.

To make a filter with a wine barrel, procure a piece of fine brass wire cloth of a size sufficient to make a partition across the barrel. Support this wire cloth with a coarser wire cloth under it and also a light frame of oak, to keep the wire cloth from sagging. Fill in upon the wire cloth about 3 inches in depth of clear sharp sand, then 2 inches of charcoal broken finely, but no dust. Then on the charcoal 4 inches of clear, sharp sand. Fill up the barrel with water, and draw from the bottom.

An excellent authority in medicine recommends a little common sugar as a remedy for a dry, hacking cough, and gives scientific reasons for it. If troubled at night or on first waking in the morning, have a little cup of tea on a stand close by the bed, and take a half a teaspoonful of this will be of benefit when cough sirups fail.

After the dust has been thoroughly beaten out of carpets, and they are tacked down again, they can be brightened very much by scattering corn meal mixed with coarse salt over them, and then sweeping it all off. Mix the salt and meal in equal proportions.

The *Journal de Pharmacie* gives the following recipe for a mucilage which will unite wood or mend porcelain or glass: To 81-2 ounces of a strong solution of gum arabic add twenty grains of a solution of sulphate of alumina, dissolved in 2-3 of an ounce of water.

The Dairy.

Weaning and Feeding Calves.

About the first of January I bought a cow and calf, the latter three weeks old, and had suckled the cow up to that time. I at once took it away to feed by hand; found it stubborn for a day or so, but hunger "soon brought it to terms." I commenced at once feeding it with skimmed milk and hay tea, strengthened with about a tablespoonful each of oil meal and coarse flour for each feed. These additions were increased gradually until at about 6 weeks we gave a teacupful of each, including the same proportion of bran. We found the best way to add these ingredients was to mix them and make a porridge in advance, to be stirred into the milk and tea when warmed.

The tea we made by packing a wash-boiler full of good timothy hay and cooking it for two hours over a moderate fire, then pouring out into jars; this would last several days.

On the 6th of January I bought another calf of a milkman; it was about four days old. Fed it at once part new and part skim milk, with the addition of about the same quantity of coarse flour and oil meal, increasing these additions gradually, and in about a week fed only skim milk; at two weeks commenced giving a little hay tea, a pint or so at first, increasing regularly, so that when one month old the feed was half hay tea and half skimmed milk, with an increased portion of the other ingredients.

On the 20th of January I bought another calf 6 days old, which was treated in the same way. By the middle of February I found we could feed another without any difficulty, but could not get such a one as I wanted, and have not been able to since; so have but three now, but found I could add another one every month and feed them well, by good management, all from the milk of one cow (from 3 to 4 gallons per day), besides furnishing a small family with milk, cream, and butter, and a surplus of 3 or 4 lbs. a week to sell, of the latter. I should have said that I kept hay and corn fodder before them all the time, and occasionally gave a feed of bran, corn and oil meal mixed dry. Now I have got three as nice, sleek calves as ever I raised, without any great trouble or expense. The only trouble I had was when the second one (a grade Devon) got to eating too much bran and was "loose" for a day or two, but two feeds of new milk straightened him right up, and he is the best of the three now—the others being grades of Jersey and Short-horn.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

What is an Ayrshire?

The Ayrshire breed of cattle originated in the country of that name in Scotland. They have been brought to their present high state of perfection principally through careful selection in breeding. They have now been bred for more than a century with special regard to their milking qualities. In color they are generally red, or brown and white, distinctly marked. They are of medium size, compactly built, and with such a perfect set of digestive organs that they assimilate food with the least possible waste, thus converting into milk all the available portions of their food. In disposition they are kind and docile and are very appreciative of kind treatment.

Ayrshire milk is pronounced by analysts and physicians to be a perfect food, and its composition more nearly approaches to the milk of the human race than that of any other breed of cattle. It is on that account qualified in the highest degree for the growth and nourishment of young children, and for the sustenance of the adult. Being rich in casein, it is particularly adapted for the manufacture of cheese, giving larger returns for the amount used than other milks. Butter made from Ayrshire milk is noted for its mild, delicate flavor, firm texture, and keeping qualities. Ayrshires are not only large but rich milkers; they are industrious feeders and hold out their flow of milk well to the end of the season. On account of their thrifty make-up the heat and dry weather does not affect their flow of milk in the same way that it does cattle of the larger breeds. In fact they are pre-eminently the poor man's cow, and will give more milk and make more butter for the amount of food consumed than cattle of any other breed.—*National Farmer.*

Treatment of Jersey Calves.

J. H. Walker, in an article in the *Courier* on the above topic, condemns in strong terms the high feeding of calves designed for dairy stock or any feeding beyond what will keep them in a fair thrifty condition. He says:

The younger the animal is when this bad habit of making flesh and fat begins, the more controlling it will be, and the more likely the animal will be to transmit that habit to its offspring.

Nothing should be fed to bulls more stimulating than good hay, and at times a few oats, shorts, or both, with coarser food. Plenty of coarse hay, straw and flat grass even should be given at times. The digestive organs of a butter-bull, especially when young, should be taxed and distended precisely as those of a female designed to produce butter. Heifers should be fed nothing but skimmed milk, grass, rowen, good hay, coarse hay, flat grass, straw, corn stable, in fact everything to distend and tax their digestive organs, and with nothing more stimulating, before they drop their first calf, than oats or shorts, or similar food. The rule for keeping heifers to make good cows, is rather extravagantly expressed by saying: "A heifer should have a paunch large enough to turn itself around in." Unsightly as they are in such a condition, such heifers make the best cows. * * * The rule is to feed just enough of such things as are found necessary to keep the animal in a thrifty, growing condition and no more—the less the better—and never allow a milk or butter animal to lay on fat. Experienced dairymen never go into herds that are fat and sleek for their cows. They know that the feeding necessary to produce such conditions in milk and butter animals, impairs their power to accomplish the thing for which they are to be kept, namely, the making of milk and butter. Meat, not milk or butter, is what they will ever after make. They will "take better care of themselves than of their owners."

When the Dairy Convention was first held in New York, its statistics of the export trade in dairy products took the country by surprise. They were already

reckoned in millions of pounds annually, and Queen Cheese seemed to threaten the supremacy of King Cotton himself, so incredible was the rate of her progress. During the last year or two these glowing prospects have been clouded. For the first two months of this year the cheese exports were less than five million pounds, whereas in January and February of last year they were more than sixteen millions; and taking ten months together there was a decline from 128,000,000 pounds to 89,000,000—a loss of about 40,000,000 pounds. Butter exports also fell off in the same period from sixteen million pounds to seven and a half millions. That a greater part of this decline was due to drough'ts and other unavoidable causes is clear; but it seems probable that oleomargarine and lard cheese have also had a share in the result.

The Jersey stock will never be really known until a commission is appointed by the American Jersey Cattle Club, whose business it shall be to look up the tests already made among Jersey cows before and after importation, and to direct the manner of testing, receive all reports of results, record the same, and give them publicity to breeders and to the world.

This probably could be done by some one man, selected and appointed for this one work, whose income, if properly arranged by the club, would amply repay him for his trouble. The West loudly calls for such a commission, and the majority of the East will second the motion. Give us the commission, and breeders by scores, will test and report accordingly.

Grade up your herds. Keep a record of the number of quarts each of your cows and heifers gives. Weed out all that don't pay for their feed, with a fair profit over and above the cost of keeping. If our farmers had begun this practice 50 years ago, we should now have a better lot of cattle than can be found in the known world.

F. S. Pear, Palmyra, N. Y., milks his

cows at six o'clock morning and evening, throughout the year. This milking at regular intervals he regards as very important in increasing the flow of milk;

but it requires pretty early rising for winter, at least an hour before sunrise for two or three months, during the short days. His cows are kept in warm basement stables.

In Vermont the dairy interests have been more intelligently conducted than in most other sections. The result is that the better yield of cows has increased in the last 14 years an average of 50 pounds per cow. This increase is nearly all clear profit, as the cost of keeping a good cow is no more than that of keeping a poor specimen. Some of the gain is due to better feeding; but by soiling and ensiling the greater amount of stock may be kept, and, if butter and milk are produced, at less expense than under the old methods of pasture, hay, and grain.

Cows are exceedingly fond of millet and it is an excellent milk producing fodder. It should be grown in light, sandy soil, at least it is more thrifty on such soil. By manuring it will produce five tons to the acre after being cured. The hay should be slightly moistened and sprinkled with a little corn meal before being fed.

The Poultry Yard.

The Dust Bath.

Those knowing the value of dust bath for fowls, summer and winter, consider it essential to successful poultry keeping. And how few of our poultry keepers who give their fowls a chance to revel in a heap of loose earth, sand or ashes during their confinement in winter?

The dust bath is to poultry nature's cleanser and renovator and is as necessary for cleansing the feathers of fowls from vermin and effete matter as a cool pure water bath is to the person of cleanly habits.

Poultry with free range in summer will be able to help themselves to a dust bath if they have to roll in the newly-made flower or vegetable beds. With fowls in confinement the means and material must be supplied. A dry mass of fine sand or road dust, fine loam or coal ashes will do. This mass of dry material should be under a shed to protect it from rain in summer time, and in the sunniest corner of the hen house in winter.

If we watch the habits of all wild game birds, we can see them in the open clearings and on the country roads, at early sunrise, dusting themselves as rapidly as possible; and if we give our domestic fowls a chance, we can see an instinctive desire in the young as well as the old to scratch, and pulverize the earth in lumps, and will then adjust their feathers, and by the rapid action of their claws are enabled to dust thoroughly, and by shaking off themselves of lice.

The dust bath is made more effective by putting a handful or two of sulphur and carbolic powder through the mass and mixing them together.—*American Poultry Journal.*

Value of the Sunflower.

Agriculturists claim it is the best egg-producing food known for poultry, keeping them in a thriving condition and largely increasing the production of eggs. Every poultry raiser who tries it will find that this seed is the best food known for glossing the plumage of fowls, and is almost indispensable to those who want to fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised, requires very little care, can be grown in fence corners, or other places difficult to cultivate. Its production of seed is immense, yielding often at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. It should be planted in hills four feet apart, any time from the 10th of May to the 1st of July. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre.

The Plymouth Rock fowls originated on the Clarke farm in South Woodstock, Conn., about seventeen years ago, I think. If the exact date is required, I can, with little trouble, ascertain. The first cross was made by George W. Clarke, between a White Cochin cock and a Black Cochin hen. The same was once made that the hen was a Black Java, but that was incorrect. The second cross was made by Mr. Joseph Spaulding of Putnam, Conn., between the pullets of the first and a Dominique cock, and that made the "pure" Plymouth Rock fowls. They were named by Rev. Mr. Ramsdell,

Thompson, Conn., who was a great hen fancier, and purchased his fowls of Mr. Spaulding. Mr. Dyer Upham, of Thompson, also purchased fowls of Mr. Spaulding, and from him came what is known as the Upham strain. All the Plymouth Rocks were started from those two crosses made by Geo. W. Clarke and J. Spaulding.

There is no need of hens or chickens being destroyed by lice; an occasional washing of the roosts in kerosene, early in the day, so that it will not be too strong when the hens go to roost at night. A little sulphur in the nests of either sitting hens or layers, or a few onion skins, and an occasional feed of chopped onions to the young chick, or the hens that are sitting, are all good protection against vermin. Do not feed onions to laying fowl unless you like the flavor of onions in your eggs, not even then if you produce eggs to send to market as other people may not like it.

The Apiary.

Conditions of Successful Bee-Keeping.

To insure success, the one who attempts it as a business must have a taste and a love for it, and must be willing to work, for bee-keeping means work; not heavy work, but constant care and attention. All things considered, the Italian bee should be chosen, being more prolific, more hardy and a better honey gatherer than the common black bee. It is, also, better adapted to our wants than any other bee. By all means have the Langstrath frame, whatever shape your hive may be outside. This frame is easily handled; bees winter well in them; and there are probably more of them in use than all others combined. It is very necessary that we should all use frames of the same size, that in buying and selling they may all fit without any trouble. One should know enough of apriary science to distinguish readily a queen, and to understand that she is the mother of the colony also to know that a lot of drones are not needed, and should not be tolerated; the manner and proper time to obtain artificial swarms; how to raise good queens, and the test of excellence when, how, and what to feed. If these things are all understood, and one is willing to devote time and pains to bee-keeping, he will succeed.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

Let the apiary be placed on a dry soil, and, if convenient, in some quiet spot away from the busy routine of the domestic circle. It should be shaded by trees to relieve the little occupants from the scorching rays of a burning sun and shield them from too much exposure to strong winds. The best bee house that we have ever used, is one with the back board up and with a good shingle roof. The hives should always face the east if possible, as by so doing your bees get the morning sun, and few storms come from that direction to beat against the front of the hives. Let it be located where they can be readily seen in swarming time from some door or window from the kitchen if possible that the women folks may give the alarm in case of swarming. The grass should be kept short by occasional cutting, as it is more convenient to get around the bees, and there is not so much liability of their being lost by falling into the grass. All ant-hills in the immediate neighborhood of the apiary should be destroyed. Spider webs and the like should be kept away from the hives. I would recommend the planting of trees where you are not already favored with them—such as the bass-wood, poplar or tulip trees, horse-chestnuts, commonly known as the buck-eye, all of which afford a beautiful shade and are known to supply honey in abundance. A room, as sometimes provided in the garret dwellings, is very objectionable, and we speak decidedly against any such arrangement, as the bees and honey are handled with difficulty.

It has long been a question among farmers as to whether bumblebees exert any beneficial influence upon red clover. It is known that flowers which are close fertilized, or those fertilized by pollen from the same flower, do not generally set as many seeds as those fertilized with pollen from other flowers. Bees carry the pollen from one flower to another. Prof. Beal has made careful experiments upon this point for the past six years with quite variable and unsatisfactory results. Still, on the whole, they show that clover plants visited freely by bees set more and better seeds than those not so visited.

It is known that a queen bee has deposited as many as 3000 to 4000 eggs in twenty-four hours, and in twenty-one days they all emerge from their cells perfect bees, there being about 35,000 to 40,000 workers in a good colony. The entire colony becomes new, every two or three months during the working season, owing to the amount of honey in abundance.

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have been greatly benefited in vertigo and pain in my head by Brown's Iron Bitters.

There are sixty-five thousand lawyers in the United States. And yet, to read some of the laws, you wouldn't think there was one.

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. Only ten cents for any color.

The other day a Burlington magistrate fined a man for using coarse language.

There's genuine civil service reform for you.

Young or middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A cubic foot of water weighs only sixty-two and one-half pounds, but six inches of whisky sometimes weighs a ton. Now come on with your high license.

The "Wild Men of Borneo" with Barnum's circus wear their hair like Senator Mahone. This remark is not intended as a compliment to either party, but is merely made as the simple statement of a historical fact.

The opinion of the general public in regard to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is confirmed by clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, and actors. All say it is the best remedy that can be procured for all afflictions of the vocal organs, throat, and lungs.

Some of the eastern papers are discussing the important question whether "duke" is pronounced in one or two syllables. Out west it is generally pronounced durned fool.

Bright's Disease, "Diabetes."—Bewares of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards; but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

A Georgia paper—and a bright one it is, too—is called The Major. It has 250,000 subscribers. Nearly every man in Georgia and the adjacent states thought it was named after him.

The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.
ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE—To owners of Live Stock and Commission Merchants for the sale of the same: You are hereby notified, that hereafter in cases of any kind of cruelty to any animal or animals, the owner or owners, and the consignee or consignees, in whose charge the animal may be, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law for any neglect to comply with its requirements. Your particular attention is called to the habit of withholding water from cattle after their arrival at these yards. Cattle must be watered within 4 hours after their arrival here. The minimum fine is \$3.00 for each offense toward each animal to which such cruelty is shown. N. J. MCKEAN, State Agent to Prevent Cruelty to Animals.

For a long time past,—days and weeks—the drift has been downward till cattle would at the climax of high prices command \$7.00@ \$7.15 now sell for \$6.00@15. Big steers over 1500 lbs in weight have sold this week for \$6.00 and there was haggling at that price. There is a very general impression abroad that the highest point has been touched; that the soonest one sells now the better and the consequence is that everybody is sending in their stock—thus theory is confirmed by fact.

Light fat cattle of 900 to 1200 lbs sell best and are taken (or are at least for each day) at a price (unto itself) readily at \$5.25@50; this is true because these cattle are unsaleable by butchers, interior shippers and Eastern shippers, while big fine steers only sell for the New York market or export. Cattle in England recently let down, so that the already impaired export trade, suffered another hurt and New York was over stocked.

The common cattle have become more plentiful so that the low range now is \$3.25@3.75, fair cows and other medium killable stuff ranging at \$3.75@4.25, good cows \$4.25@4.75, fair to good light butcher steers \$4.75@5.50, and all grades easy.

Hogs have not shown the same variability, but the tendency has been down in this market also. Undoubtedly a leading factor is the warfare waged against American pork on the other side of the Atlantic. Whatever the cause the effect has been to gradually let prices down to \$7.15@7.25 for good to best hogs and to put rough to choice packing at \$6.50@7.20. The York hogs on Monday were worth from \$9.75@7.00, while others were at the best quoted at \$7.50@7.65. But pork and hogs have remained steadier and more uniform during the past season, than during the same season for years past, and if there is as there may be strength in these markets during the summer, there ought, in the nature of things to be a severe decline in the fall—this of course involves a full crop of corn.

Sheep have been for two weeks past doing very well, both as to activity and price; common quality has been discriminated against at a wide difference in price, while good sheep would readily command \$4.25@5.00; common stock and stockers would sell slowly for \$2.75@3.50.

WEDNESDAY, May 30th, 1883, 2 p m
CATTLE—Once more a big supply found cautious buyers ready at first to shave prices all around. Butchers, shippers, stockers and feeders all easy and slow. Bulk of fair to good cows and calves \$6.00@4.00 each. New York was raised a shade better, but western points of supply were full enough to well nigh work up to-day's eastern shortage by next Friday. However when once the shipping market opened transfers were freely made and values disclosed an appreciable improvement—say of about 10 cents for the good heavy cattle, and 10@12 cents for good light cattle. Markets seemed to improve all the time. Representative sales:

70 native steers.....1551 \$5.50
31 native steers.....1020 5.30
6 native west cows.....931 4.15
25 native steers.....1226 5.40
15 native steers.....1340 5.85
20 Texas oxen.....1052 4.87@5.00
19 native steers.....1144 4.87@5.00
133 native steers.....1286 5.00
20 native steers.....921 5.20
18 native steers.....991 5.55
15 native steers.....947 5.25
18 native steers.....1006 5.70
21 Texas cows.....742 3.00
21 Texas cows.....763 4.00
27 native heifers.....650 4.35
18 native cows.....965 4.50
16 native steers.....1441 6.15

HOGS—Easier and slow. Most of the offerings lost \$0.10 after long delay and dicker. Light hogs after all was considered and none cannot be quoted better than \$6.75@6.85, mixed packing \$6.50@7.00, fair to best heavy including good packing butchers and best heavy \$7.00@7.30, cattle, rough and coarse hogs \$6.00@5.50, pigs and thin Yorkers \$6.00@5.50, all easy and slow. Representative sales:

20.....183 \$8.80 44.....173 \$8.80
14.....338 6.80 51.....228 7.75
10.....308 6.50 53.....198 6.80
56.....284 6.50 51.....198 6.80
58.....269 7.15 51.....258 7.00
64.....295 7.00 66.....191 6.85
53.....231 7.20 10.....314 6.75
32.....271 6.50 65.....214 6.75
21.....260 6.50 22.....341 7.10
63.....259 6.90 52.....291 7.00

Sheep—Strong and active for all sheep good enough to kill, and the better the sheep the quicker the sale at the strong prices. Representative sales:

81 native sheep.....118 \$3.00
91 native sheep.....95 4.50
431 native sheep.....87 4.70
79 native sheep.....103 4.70
29 native sheep.....82 4.00
51 native sheep.....82 4.00
94 native sheep.....89 4.00

TUESDAY, May 29, 1883 2 p.m.

CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle slow, and hard to get Mondays prices for extremely heavy weights. Choice medium weight cattle fairly active and steady. Butchers cattle under a fair supply, but common and thin weight. Inquiry for stock cattle limited and quiet. Fair Texas cattle selling well enough, but thin Texans not worth as much here as they are on the prairie, and we advise shippers to keep them on the range until fat. Representative sales:

24 native butchers.....886 \$4.85
17 Indian steers.....935 5.30
10 native steers.....1020 5.30
16 native steers.....1133 5.62
21 Indian steers.....893 5.12
17 native steers.....1285 5.50
15 mixed natives.....1002 4.60
20 native steers.....1144 4.85
45 native butchers.....883 5.05
15 native steers.....1000 5.30
14 native steers.....1208 5.60
15 Indian steers.....665 3.37

HOGS—Philadelphia's and butchers selections sold fairly active at firm prices. Packing grades were quiet and unchanged. Porkers were fairly active and steady. Fat pigs selling fairly active, but stock hogs dull. About all sold. We quote: Philadelphia \$7.15@7.40, Butchers \$7.00@7.30, Packing \$6.50@6.50, Yorkers \$6.70@6.95—bulk sold at \$6.90. Pigs \$6.00@6.25. Stockers nominal at \$5.00@5.75. Representative sales:

26.....286 \$7.15 25.....203 \$6.85
30.....261 6.90 14.....178 6.85
14.....189 6.90 49.....168 6.90
40.....195 6.90 45.....255 7.25

55.....280	7.00	14.....270	7.00
162.....300	7.25	23.....188	6.85
12.....180	6.00	14.....190	6.90
32.....210	6.00	11.....232	7.30
17.....133	6.25	72.....183	6.90
10.....151	6.25	52.....193	6.90
13.....223	6.90		

SHEEP—Fairly active for good and fat, and slow for thin and common. Sales—72 av 160 at \$4.37@; 23 av 123 at \$4.60; 179 av 97 at \$4.50; 297 at 104 at \$4.25; 29 lambs at \$3.50 per head.

MONDAY, May 28, 1883. 2 p.m.

CATTLE—Medium weight shipping steers of good quality were fairly active at Friday's closing prices, but heavy steers slow to sell and barely steady, while coarse heavy dull and weak. Pony butchers cattle were fairly active at strong Friday prices, but the common butchers cattle selling lower, and market weak and unsettled. Fat Texas cattle selling well enough, but thin Texans not worth as much here as on the prairie, and we advise shippers to keep them on the range till fat—head av 705 lbs sold at \$3.25 per cwt. Representative sales:

12 native butchers.....1131 \$5.50
16 native butchers.....1088 5.62
16 native butchers.....1250 5.75
16 native butchers.....1035 5.75
16 thin grain Texans.....703 3.25
19 native stockers.....706 5.60
17 native butchers.....1007 5.50
16 native butchers.....1125 5.60
16 native stockers.....709 5.70
17 native steers.....1240 5.75
12 native steers.....1274 5.75
12 native steers.....1217 5.75
19 native stockers.....1171 4.50
16 native stockers.....1151 4.60
16 native stockers.....1151 5.55
19 native butchers.....1068 5.25
20 native butchers.....954 5.25
44 Texas steers.....919 4.62

HOGS—Philadelphia's and butchers selections sold fairly active at last week's closing prices. Packing hogs were dull. Porkers slow at \$7.25@7.35. Butchers \$7.10 to 10. Packing nominal \$6.50 to \$7.15. Yorkers \$6.70 to 6.95—bulk sold at \$6.90. Pigs nominal at \$5.00 to \$6.25. Representative sales:

10.....301 \$6.85 54.....199 \$6.90
14.....288 6.89 22.....258 7.30
22.....205 6.95 41.....177 6.70
15.....199 6.90 35.....270 7.30
49.....278 7.00 69.....198 6.80
18.....210 6.90 14.....278 7.30
71.....181 6.85 50.....265 7.30
45.....268 7.05 75.....255 7.30

SHEEP—Fairly active for good and fat, and slow for thin and common. Sales:

143.....89 4.25@12% 400.....45 4.45@4.50
102.....100 4.25@12% 94.....88 5.50
90.....90 4.25@12% 70 2.75
118 Texans.....500 4.50

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102.....100 4.25@12% 94.....88 5.50
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GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR—In market value is still influenced by the excited and largely advancing movement of wheat, and was strong yesterday with an active demand for grades above choice, yet without change of quotable market range. X \$3.85, XX \$3.90; XXX \$4.50; Family \$5.20; Choice \$5.50.

WHEAT—No red cash 1.18 to 1.18%.

CORN—No 2 mixed cash 50%, No. 2 white mixed 51%.

OATS—Irregular and unsettled, demand active No. 2 cash 35%.

HAY—Healthier feeling for all save the low grades; demand better. Sales: East Track—1 medium common mixed at \$6.50, 1 red-top mixed \$9.50, 1 prime clover mixed \$10, 1 choice do \$11, 4 prime timothy \$11.50@12, 2 strictly prime at \$12.50, 1 choice at \$14. This \$12—2 prime \$10.50, 1 common mixed \$6.50, 2 prime mixed \$12, 1 at \$12.50, 2 prime timothy \$13, 4 strictly prime do \$14, 5 choice at \$15, 1 at \$15.50, 1 fancy at \$17.

HEMP—In demand: scarce. Undressed \$7.00 per 100 pounds, dressed at 6%@7.5% per lb, shorts \$5.00@6.00, huckled toe at \$7.50@80 per ton, break tow at \$3.50@40.

BUTTER—Market heavy and depressed; stocks largely in excess of demand, and prices entirely in buyers' favor. Anything below choice highly neglected and nominal—not wanted seemingly at any price. We quote: Choice creamery at 18@20c; fancy do 19@20c per lb; medium at 10@12c; low 7@8c. Country (lots in pails) at 10 to 12c for low to 8@10 for fair and 12@13c for choice.

Eggs—Easier at 13c in lots; jobbing higher.

LIVE CHICKENS—Dull, heavy and weak, demand very light for any kind and supplies excessive—a great deal of held-over stock on sale; small to medium young and poor old mixed neglected. We quote: Old—Cooks \$2.50, mixed \$2.75@3c, hen \$3.25@3c, spring—small \$2.50@3c, medium \$1.00@2.25, fair to good \$1.50@2.50, choice \$2.25@2.50.

VEALS—Slow and unchanged. We quote choice milk-fed at 8%@9% per lb, fair do 7@7.5%.

CHEESE—Quiet; demand light. Full cream at 13@14c; part skim at 8c for prime to 9c for choice; inferior at 7c for low to fair.

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